Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 114, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1792. [Whole No. 322.]

LAWS OF THE UNION.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for regulating Proceſſes in the Courts of the United States, and providing Compenſations for the Officers of the ſaid Courts, and for Jurors and Witneſſes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That all writs and proceſſes iſſuing from the ſupreme or a circuit court, ſhall bear teſt of the chief juſtice of the ſupreme court (or if that office ſhall be vacant) of the aſſociate juſtice next in precedence; and all writs and proceſſes iſſuing from a diſtrict court, ſhall bear teſt of the judge of ſuch court (or if that office ſhall be vacant) of the clerk thereof, which ſaid writs and proceſſes ſhall be under the ſeal of the court from whence they iſſue, and ſigned by the clerk thereof. The ſeals ſhall be provided at the expenſe of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the forms of writs, executions and other proceſs, except their ſtile and the forms and modes of proceeding in ſuits in thoſe of common law ſhall be the ſame as are now uſed in the ſaid courts reſpectively in purſuance of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate proceſſes in the courts of the United States," in thoſe of equity and in thoſe of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction according to the principles, rules and uſages which belong to courts of equity and to courts of admiralty reſpectively, as contra diſtinguiſhed from courts of common law; except ſo far as may have been provided for by the act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States, ſubject however to ſuch alterations and additions as the ſaid courts reſpectively, ſhall in their diſcretion deem expedient, or to ſuch regulations as the ſupreme court of the United States ſhall think proper from time to time by rule to preſcribe to any circuit or diſtrict court concerning the ſame: Provided, That on judgments in any of the caſes aforeſaid where different kinds of executions are iſſuable in ſucceſſion, a *capias ad ſatisfaciendum* being one, the plaintiff ſhall have his election to take out a *capias ad ſatisfacrendum* in the firſt inſtance.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the paſſing this act, the fees and compenſations to the ſeveral officers and other perſons hereafter mentioned, ſhall be as follows; that is to ſay, to the marſhals of the ſeveral diſtricts of the United States, for the ſervice of any writ, warrant, attachment or proceſs in chancery, on each perſon named in the ſame two dollars: for his travel out in ſerving each writ, warrant, attachment or proceſs aforeſaid five cents per mile, to be computed from the place of ſervice to the court where the writ or proceſs ſhall be returned; and if more perſons than one are named therein, the travel ſhall be computed from the court to the place of ſervice which is moſt remote, adding thereto the extra travel neceſſary to ſerve it on the other: Provided, That the fee for travel where there is one perſon named in ſuch writ, warrant, attachment or proceſs, ſhall in no caſe exceed ſeven dollars, and when there are more than one the fee for extra travel ſhall not exceed one dollar above ſeven dollars for each perſon. For each bail bond, fifty cents: for ſelling goods and veſſels condemned, and receiving and paying the money three per cent: for every commitment or diſcharge of a priſoner, fifty cents: for ſummoning witneſſes, where he does it, each thirty cents: for ſummoning a grand or petit jury, each three dollars: Provided, That in thoſe ſtates where jurors by the laws of the State are drawn by conſtables or other officers or corporate towns or places by lot, the marſhals ſhall receive for the uſe of ſuch conſtables or officers the fees allowed for ſummoning juries: For attending the ſupreme, circuit or diſtrict courts five dollars per day, and at the rate of ten cents per mile for his expenſes and time for travelling from the place of his abode to either of the ſaid courts: for levying an execution, and for all other ſervices not herein enumerated, ſuch fees or compenſation as are allowed in the ſupreme court of the State where the ſervices ſhall be rendered: To the clerk of the ſupreme court of the United States, ten dollars per day for his attendance in court, and for his other ſervices in diſcharging the duties of his office, double the fees of the clerk of the ſupreme court of that State in which the ſupreme court of the United States ſhall be holden. To the clerk of the diſtrict and circuit courts ſuch fees in each State reſpectively as are allowed in the ſupreme courts of the ſame; and five dollars per day for his attendance on any circuit or diſtrict court, and at the rate of ten cents per mile for his expenſes and time in travelling from the place of his abode to either of the ſaid courts. And in caſe any clerk of a court of the United States ſhall in diſcharging the duties of his office perform any kind of ſervice which is not performed by the clerks of the courts of the State, and for which the laws of the State make no allowance, the court in which ſuch ſervice ſhall be rendered may allow a reaſonable compenſation therefor. To each grand and petit juror fifty cents per day for attending in court, and for travelling at the rate of five cents per every mile from their reſpective places of abode to the place where the court is held, and the like allowance for returning: To witneſſes ſummoned in any of the courts of the United States the ſame compenſations in each State reſpectively as are allowed in the ſupreme courts of the ſame: To the attorney of the United States for the diſtrict, ſuch fees in each State reſpectively as are allowed in the ſupreme courts of the ſame, and alſo the like compenſation for travelling as is above allowed to the clerk of the diſtrict and circuit courts.

And be it further enacted, That the marſhal ſhall have the cuſtody of all veſſels and goods ſeized by any officer of the revenue, and ſhall be allowed ſuch compenſation therefor as the courts may judge reaſonable: And there ſhall be paid to the marſhal the amount of the expenſe for fuel, candles, and other reaſonable contingencies that may accrue in holding the courts within his diſtrict, and providing the books neceſſary to record the proceedings thereof: and ſuch amount, as alſo the compenſations aforeſaid to the grand and petit jurors.—To the witneſſes ſummoned on the part of the United States, to the clerk of the ſupreme court for his attendance—to the clerks of the diſtrict and circuit courts for their travelling and attendance—to the attorney of the diſtrict for travelling to court—to the marſhal for his attendance at court; for ſummoning grand and petit jurors and witneſſes in behalf of any priſoner to be tried for a capital offence; for the maintenance of priſoners confined in gaol for any criminal offence, and for the commitment or diſcharge of ſuch priſoner—and alſo the legal fees of the clerk, attorney and marſhal, in criminal proſecutions, ſhall be included in the account of the marſhal; and the ſame having been examined and certified by the court or one of the judges of it in which the ſervice ſhall have been rendered, ſhall be paſſed in the uſual manner at and the amonnt thereof paid out of the treaſury of the United States, to the marſhal, and by him ſhall be paid over to the perſons entitled to the ſame, and the marſhal be allow two and a half per cent. on the amount by him ſo paid over to be charged in his future account.

And be it further enacted, That in every proſecution for any fine or forfeiture incurred under any ſtatutes of the United States, if judgment is rendered againſt the defendant he ſhall be ſubject to the payment of coſts—and on every conviction for any other offence not capital the court may in their diſcretion award that the defendant ſhall pay the coſts of proſecution—And if any informer or plaintiff on a penal ſtatute to whoſe benefit the penalty or any part thereof if recovered is directed by law to accrue ſhall diſcontinue his ſuit or proſecution or ſhall be non ſuit in the ſame, or if upon trial a verdict ſhall paſs for the defendant the court ſhall award to the defendant his coſts, unleſs ſuch informer or plaintiff be an officer of the United States ſpecially authoriſed to commence ſuch proſecution, and the court before whom the action or information ſhall be tried, ſhall at the trial in open court, certify upon record, that there was reaſonable cauſe for commencing the ſame, in which caſe no coſts ſhall be adjudged to the defendant.

And be it further enacted, That the fees and compenſations to the ſeveral officers and perſons herein before mentioned, other than thoſe which are above directed to be paid out of the treaſury of the United States, ſhall be recovered in like manner as the fees of the officers of the ſtates reſpectively for like ſervices are recovered.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer herein before mentioned, or his deputy, ſhall by reaſon and colour of his office wilfully and corruptly demand and receive any greater fees than thoſe allowed by this act, he ſhall on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be impriſoned not exceeding ſix months, at the diſcretion of the court before whom the conviction ſhall be.

And be it further enacted, That the act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, entitled, "An act to continue in force for a limited time, an act paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, entitled, "An act to regulate proceſſes in the courts of the United States;" and alſo another act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, entitled, "An act providing compenſations for the officers of the judicial courts of the United States and for jurors and witneſſes, and for other purpoſes," be and the ſame are hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the clerk of the ſupreme court of the United States, forthwith to tranſmit to the clerks of the ſeveral circuit courts the form of a writ of error, to be approved by any two of the judges of the ſupreme court, and it ſhall be lawful for the clerks of the ſaid circuit courts, to iſſue writs of error agreeably to ſuch forms, as nearly as the caſe may admit, under the ſeal of the ſaid circuit courts, returnable to the ſupreme court, in the ſame manner as the clerk of the ſupreme court may iſſue ſuch writs, in purſuance of the act, intituled, "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the clerks of the diſtrict and circuit courts, in the abſence or in caſe of the diſability of the judges, to take recognizances of ſpecial bail *de bene eſſe*, in any action depending in either of the ſaid courts, and alſo the affidavits of all ſurveyors relative to their reports, and to adminiſter oaths to all perſons identifying papers found on board of veſſels or elſewhere, to be uſed on trials in admiralty cauſes.

And be it further enacted, That in all ſuits and actions in any diſtrict court of the United States, in which it ſhall appear that the judge of ſuch court is, any ways, concerned in intereſt, or has been of counſel for either party, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch judge on application of either party, to cauſe the fact to be entered on the minutes of the court, and alſo to order an authenticated copy thereof, with all the proceedings in ſuch ſuit or action, to be forthwith certified to the next circuit court of the diſtrict, which circuit court ſhall, thereupon, take cognizance thereof, in the like manner, as if it had been originally commenced in that court, and ſhall proceed to hear and determine the ſame accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That all the records and proceedings of the court of appeals heretofore appointed, previous to the adoption of the preſent conſtitution, ſhall be depoſited in the office of the clerk of the ſupreme court of the United States, who is hereby authorized and directed to give copies of all ſuch records and proceedings, to any perſon requiring and paying for the ſame, in like manner, as copies of the records and other proceedings of the ſaid court are by law directed to be given: which copies ſhall have like faith and credit, as all other proceedings of the ſaid court.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT concerning the claim of JOHN BROWN CUTTING againſt the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That in conſideration of certain expenditures on behalf of the United States, made by John Brown Cutting in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, there be advanced and paid to the ſaid John Brown Cutting, the ſum of two thouſand dollars, out of any public money not otherwiſe appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be authorized to enquire into the entire claim of the ſaid John Brown Cutting, againſt the United States, and upon receipt of the proofs and exhibits in ſupport thereof, to aſcertain what ſum ſhall thereupon appear to be due to or from him, in account with the United States, including the advance hereby directed, and to report the ſame to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT to compenſate the ſervices of the late Colonel GEORGE GIBSON.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there be allowed and paid to the executors or adminiſtrators of the late Colonel George Gibſon or to their attorney or attornies legally appointed and authoriſed to receive the ſame for the uſe and benefit of his heirs, the ſum of one thouſand dollars for extraordinary ſervices by him rendered to the United States during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT to provide for a Copper Coinage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the director of the mint, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, be authorized to contract for and purchaſe a quantity of copper, not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and that the ſaid director, as ſoon as the needful preparations ſhall be made, cauſe the copper by him purchaſed to be coined at the mint into cents, and half cents purſuant to "the act eſtabliſhing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," and that the ſaid cents and half cents, as they ſhall be coined, be paid into the Treaſury of the United States, thence to iſſue into circulation.

And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of ſix calender months from the time when there ſhall have been paid into the treaſury by the ſaid director, in cents and half cents, a ſum not leſs than fifty thouſand dollars, which time ſhall forthwith be announced by the treaſurer in at leaſt two gazettes or news-papers, publiſhed at the ſeat of the government of the United States, for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatſoever, except the ſaid cents and half cents, ſhall paſs current as money, or ſhall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatſoever; and all copper coins or pieces, except the ſaid cents and half cents, which ſhall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited, and every perſon by whom any of them ſhall have been ſo paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, ſhall alſo forfeit the ſum of ten dollars, and the ſaid forfeiture and penalty ſhall and may be recovered with coſts of ſuit for the benefit of any perſon or perſons by whom information of the incurring thereof ſhall have been given.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

RESOLVED by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Secretary of the Treaſury cauſe to be provided, for the uſe of the ſeveral collectors in the United States, printed clearances, on the back whereof ſhall be a printed account of the methods, which have been found to anſwer for obtaining freſh, from ſalt water, and of conſtructing extempore ſtills, of ſuch implements, as are generally on board of every veſſel, with a recommendation, in all caſes, where they ſhall have occaſion to reſort to this expedient for obtaining water, to publiſh the reſult of their trial in ſome gazette, on their return to the United States, or to communicate it for publication, to the office of the Secretary of State, in order that others may, by their ſucceſs, be encouraged to make ſimilar trials, and be benefited by any improvements or new ideas, which may occur to them in practice.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT to alter the time for the next Annual Meeting of Congreſs.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That after the adjournment of the preſent ſeſſion, the next annual meeting of Congreſs ſhall be on the firſt Monday in November next.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE FIFTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT for making compenſations to the Commiſſioners of Loans for extraordinary expences.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Commiſſioners of Loans in the ſeveral ſtates ſhall be allowed, in the ſettlement of their accounts, ſuch ſums as ſhall appear to have been neceſſarily expended by them in the purchaſe of ſtationary for the uſe of their ſeveral offices, and alſo for the hire of clerks to aſſiſt in executing the duties of their reſpective offices, from the firſt day of October laſt, until the firſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

AN ACT making certain appropriations therein ſpecified.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That there be granted and appropriated the following ſums for the following purpoſes, to wit: For the diſcharge of a balance to the commiſſioners, appointed under the act of Congreſs of the fifteenth of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, two thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven dollars and eighty-eight cents: For additional ſalary to the firſt clerk of the commiſſioners for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, one hundred and eighty-ſeven dollars and ninety-one cents: For defraying the expence of ſtating and printing certain public accounts purſuant to the order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the thirtieth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, eight hundred dollars: For diſcharging the accounts of officers of the courts of the United States, jurors and witneſſes, in aid of the fund heretofore appropriated, ſeventeen thouſand dollars: For making good deficiencies in former appropriations for defraying the expence of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, four thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-nine cents: For diſcharging certain accounts againſt the treaſury department, to the end of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, including a ſum of ſix hundred dollars for furniſhing the ſupervifors of the revenue with ſcrew-preſſes, ſeals and other articles, one thouſand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars and ſixty-one cents: For a balance due to Lieutenant John Freeman, of the late Maryland line, on account of ſubſiſtence for the years one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty two, and one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, forty-one dollars and ſeventy-five cents: For compenſations to the clerks of the acting commiſſioner of army accounts, and contingencies of his office, one thouſand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ſixteen cents: For additional compenſations to the door-keepers of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, purſuant to a reſolution of the Houſe of the twenty-fourth of March laſt, ſeven hundred dollars: For the diſcharge of ſuch demands againſt the United States, not otherwiſe provided for, as ſhall have been aſcertained and admitted, in due courſe of ſettlement at the treaſury, and which are of a nature according to the uſage thereof, to require payment in ſpecie, five thouſand dollars: All which ſaid ſums, amounting together to thirty-four thouſand four hundred and ninety-ſeven dollars and ninety cents, ſhall and may be paid out of the funds following, any or all of them; namely, the ſurpluſſes which may remain of appropriations heretofore made, after ſatisfying the purpoſes of ſuch appropriations; monies which have been paid into the treaſury, in conſequence of balances which have been found due from individuals, relating to tranſactions prior to the preſent government of the United States; the ſurplus not heretofore appropriated, of the duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued to the end of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

And be it further enacted, That ſo much of the aforeſaid ſurplus of the duties on impoſt and tonnage, which accrued to the end of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, as may be neceſſary, ſhall be and is hereby appropriated, in addition to the proviſion heretofore made, towards defraying the expences, which ſhall have been incurred in the execution of the act for raiſing and adding another regiment to the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, and for making further proviſion for the protection of the frontiers, within the limits of the ſum of three hundred and twelve thouſand, ſix hundred and eighty-ſix dollars and twenty cents, thereby authoriſed; and towards reimburſing any ſums which may have been borrowed, or advances of money which may have been obtained for that purpoſe.

And be it further enacted, That a ſum of fifty thouſand dollars, in addition to the proviſion heretofore made, be appropriated to defray any expence which may be incurred in relation to the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any monies which may be in the treaſury, not otherwiſe appropriated and to be applied under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, who, if neceſſary, is authoriſed to borrow on the credit of the United States, the ſaid ſum of fifty thouſand dollars; an account of the expenditure thereof, as ſoon as may be, ſhall be laid before Congreſs.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT reſpecting the Government of the Territories of the United States North Weſt and South of the River Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the laws of the territory north weſt of the river Ohio, that have been or hereafter may be enacted by the governor and judges thereof, ſhall be printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and two hundred copies thereof, together with ten ſets of the laws of the United States, ſhall be delivered to the ſaid governor and judges, to be diſtributed among the inhabitants for their information, and that a like number of the laws of the United States, ſhall be delivered to the governor and judges ſouth weſt of the river Ohio.

And be it further enacted, That the governor and judges of the territory north weſt of the river Ohio ſhall be, and hereby are authorized to repeal their laws by them made, whenſoever the ſame may be found improper.

And be it further enacted, That the official duties of the ſecretaries of the ſaid territories ſhall be under the control of ſuch laws, as are or may be in force in the ſaid territories.

And be it further enacted, That any one of the ſupreme or ſuperior judges of the ſaid territories, in the abſence of the other judges, ſhall be and hereby is authorized to hold a court.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of ſtate, provide proper ſeals for the ſeveral and reſpective public offices in the ſaid territories.

And be it further enacted, That the limitation act. paſſed by the governor and judges of the ſaid territory, the 28th day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, be and hereby is diſapproved.

And be it further enacted, That the expenſes incurred by John Cleves Symmes and George Turner, two of the judges of the ſaid territory, in ſending an expreſs, and in purchaſing a boat to go the circuit, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, ſhall be liquidated by the officers of the treaſury, and paid out of the treaſury of the United States.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

AN ACT authoriſing the grant and conveyance of certain Lands to *John Cleves Symmes*, and his Aſſociates.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to iſſue letters patent in the name and under the ſeal of the United States, thereby granting and conveying to John Cleves Symmes and his aſſociates, and to their heirs and aſſigns, in fee ſimple, ſuch number of acres of land as the payments already made by the ſaid John Cleves Symmes, his agents or aſſociates, under their contract of the fifteenth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight, will pay for, eſtimating the lands at two-thirds of a dollar per acre, and making the reſervations ſpecified in the ſaid contract.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident be, and he hereby is further authorized and empowered, by letters patent as aforeſaid, to grant and convey to the ſaid John Cleves Symmes and his aſſociates, and to their heirs and aſſigns in fee ſimple, one other tract of one hundred and ſix thouſand eight hundred and fifty-ſeven acres, with the reſervations as aforeſaid:—Provided, That the ſaid John Cleves Symmes, or his agents or aſſociates, or any of them, ſhall deliver to the Secretary of the Treaſury, within ſix months, warrants which iſſued for army bounty rights ſufficient for that purpoſe, according to the proviſion of the reſolves of Congreſs of the twenty-third of July, and ſecond of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven; but in caſe ſo many warrants ſhould not be delivered, then the letters patent laſt aforeſaid to be given for ſuch number of acres, as ſhall be in proportion to the warrants ſo delivered.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, by letters patent as aforeſaid, to grant and convey unto the ſaid John Cleves Symmes and his aſſociates, their heirs and aſſigns, in truſt for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an academy and other public ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, one compleat townſhip, conformably to an order of Congreſs of the ſecond of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, made in conſequence of the application of the ſaid John Cleves Symmes, for the purchaſe of the tract aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral quantities of land, to be granted and conveyed as aforeſaid, ſhall be included and located within ſuch limits and lines of boundary, as the Preſident may judge expedient, agreeably to an act paſſed the twelfth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, "for aſcertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchaſed by John Cleves Symmes.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE FIFTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

STOCKHOLM, March 20.

The following account of the attempt to aſſaſſinate the King, in the night of the 16th March, was read in the Royal Chancery and publiſhed by authority in the public papers of the 18th.

"Laſt Friday the 16th of March, at three quarters paſt eleven o'clock at night, a ſhort time after the King had entered the maſked ball-room in the Royal Opera Houſe, an unknown maſk forced his way through the croud of maſks which ſurrounded the King, and fired a piſtol at him, the charge whereof entered a little above the left hip and touched the back bone.

"Although ſo ſeverely wounded, the King had yet ſtrength enough to walk to the next cloſet, where he reclined on a ſopha, and converſed with ſome of the gentlemen of the court, as well as ſome of the principal officers of State, who had obtained leave to follow him, with the greateſt chearfulneſs until the ſurgeons arrived, when the wound was examined and the firſt dreſſing laid on.—His Majeſty was then carried to the palace, and at 4 o'clock in the morning he was bled.

"Immediately after the ſhot was fired there were found in the Opera Room two piſtols, one of which the aſſaſſin had made uſe of; but the other was yet loaded with two buck-ſhot, a quantity of ſmall ſhot, and ſome points of cut nails.

"The aſſaſſin, a diſcharged captain, John Jacob Ankerſtrom, was diſcovered the next day, the 17th of March about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and arreſted. He confeſſed his crime, and acknowledged that the piſtol he fired had been loaded with two bullets, the one round, the other beat ſquare, beſides with 12 grains of ſhot and 7 ſmall nail points; that the other piſtol had been loaded nearly in the ſame manner; and that he held beſides a knife in the other hand, which he had bought but a week before, and had cauſed it to be ground with an edge on each ſide.

"Though the wound has not been fully cleared yet of the many parts of the charge, the ſurgeons nevertheleſs have been able to aſſure the diſtreſſed Royal Family, as well as the aſtoniſhed inhabitants of this capital, that the ſhot did not touch thoſe parts whoſe violation might have produced more dangerous conſequences for the life of the King.

"His Majeſty is as well as his circumſtances will permit, and has enjoyed now and then ſome reſt in his ſleep.

"His Majeſty not only ſuſtained the examination of the wound, and other pains with that perfect ſerenity and ſtrength of mind, which have diſtinguiſhed ſo many actions of the life of the King, but he likewiſe received the Royal Family, numbers of the court, officers of ſtate, and foreign miniſters at his bed ſide. His Majeſty in the ſame manner himſelf regulated the Royal Regency, dictated their inſtructions, and ſigned both inſtruments with his own hand.

"The examinations reſpecting this horrid deed, and all that has any connection therewith, continue in the forenoon and afternoon before the Royal Court of Chancery, and the public will receive in this manner all poſſible elucidation reſpecting an event, which nearly concerns every faithful ſubject, and which, until this important moment, never had been heard of in the kingdom of Sweden."

LETTER to the KING of SWEDEN, apprizing him of the intended aſſaſſination.

"SIRE,

"Deign to attend the information of a man who, though not honoured by ſerving you, not ambitious of your favour, and not flattering your foibles; yet endeavors to avert the danger which menaces your life. They are about to aſſaſſinate you: do not doubt it. They were in deſpair to ſee themſelves diſappointed when the ball was laſt week put off, but they reſolved to try it to day. Keep yourſelf private, and avoid the enſuing entertainments, at leaſt for this ſeaſon—give the conſpirators time to moderate their paſſions; pleaſe to avoid alſo the lower part of the caſtle of Haga.—In a word, uſe every circumſpection, at leaſt for one month.—Do not take pains to diſcover the author of this letter: he happened by chance to be acquainted with the bloody ſcheme that threatens your life; and belive that he is not intereſted in deſtroying the plan which threatens you.—In caſe your mercenary ſoldiers had acted with violence againſt the citizens at Geſte, the author of this letter would have oppoſed you ſword in hand; but he deteſts aſſaſſination."

PARIS, March 30.

Several citizens of colour, reſident in Paris, preſented an addreſs of thanks to the legiſlative aſſembly on the decree which reſtores them to their rights in the colonies.

An account was received on Wedneſday evening, that the inſurgents in the city of Arles had ſurrendered, and marched out to receive the troops ſent againſt them.

All the plots of the enemies of our liberties fail in regular ſucceſſion, and we hear of their projects and defeats almoſt in the ſame breath.

M. La Fayette is ſet out for Metz, in company with Meſſrs. Monteſquieu, De Crillon, Cadet, De Tracy, and Le Wimpſen, all members of the Conſtituent Aſſembly, and who are employed in his diviſion of the army in quality of General Officers.—Bon Voyage!

M. Garnier, whom the King had named to be Miniſter of Juſtice, has declined. M. Claviere, late Preſident of the Jacobins, has been named Miniſter of public contributions, in the room of M. Tarbi, reſigned. The King has ſignified all thoſe appointments to the Legiſlature, in an elegant note, which he addreſſed to them on Saturday.

The diſarming of the regiment of Erneſt has been taken up in the moſt ſerious manner by the Swiſs Cantons; the republic of Berne have made a Reclamation to the King, againſt the hoſtile conduct of the National Guards of Marſeilles, and have formally demanded their retreat, and the reſtoration of their arms.

Since the inſtallation of our new miniſtry, the utmoſt tranquility reigns in Paris, and as ſoon as time will permit, their operations from the arrangement of the accounts of their predeceſſors, we hope to hear of the ſame peaceable diſpoſition throughout the reſt of the kingdom.

MADRAS, (E. I.) November 25.

By advices from the Southward, we learn, that the gallant Chalmers, after a noble defence, in which he diſplayed the greateſt bravery, joined to an exertion of equal abilities, has at length been obliged to ſurrender Coimbatore to the enemy.

VIENNA, March 7.

All that has hitherto tranſpired relative to the death of the Emperor, tends to refute the ſuppoſitions of thoſe who attribute his death to any but natural cauſes.

Inſtead therefore of indulging ſuſpicions at all times odious, the cauſe of the diſorder which ſilently undermined the Emperor's conſtitution, may be aſcribed to a dyſentery too ſuddenly ſtopped laſt year, the time of his coronation, as King of Bohemia, at Prague.

March 10. The Empreſs Dowager, overcome with grief, has been very unwell, was bled three times, and received the Sacrament, but has been much better ſince yeſterday.

HAGUE, March 27.

An extraordinary council was held the day before yeſterday, by the Prince of Orange, relative to the derangement of finances of the Republic, which are in a much worſe condition than is generally believed.

We are yet uncertain what anſwer will be given to the memorial tranſmitted by the French Miniſter relative to the inſult committed at Middlebourg againſt the French National flag.

Philadelphia, May 30.

By the Pigou, Capt. Loxley, arrived at this port from London, Engliſh newſpapers are received to the 4th April—the following is an abſtract of the intelligence they contain :—

The new King of Hungary has declared that the ſituation of things will not permit him to interfere in the affairs of France. Leopold died on the very day limited by the National Aſſembly for him to give his final anſwer reſpecting the part he meant to take in French affairs. The ex-princes Conde & d'Artois, find themſelves duped by M. Calonne, who had promiſed them more immediate ſucceſs.——The Empreſs of Ruſſia, in a letter to the Pope, condoles with him on the loſs of Avignon, and promiſes to do all in her power to re-inſtate him in the eſtates he has been deprived of by the National Aſſembly.—The negociations between Auſtria and Pruſſia, interrupted by the death of the Emperor, have been renewed at Vienna with the new King of Hungary. The diet for the coronation of Francis I. in Hungary, is fixed for the 20th May.—An inſurrection broke out in Heſſe Caſſel, occaſioned by a regiments' demanding full pay as in war time, on being ordered to March to a town on the Rhine. The confuſion and danger were ſo great, that the Landgrave retired to his caſtle, and from thence fled to Hanau near Franckfort. This is the prince who ſold his ſubjects at ſo much a head during the late war! Times appear to be changed.—The plague has been ſo horrible in Egypt, that 60,000 have died of it in Grand Cairo alone the laſt ſummer.—At a meeting of the Humane Society, London, Doctor Lettſom ſtated that 1579 perſons have been reſtored to life by the means recommended by the ſociety.—The loſſes in St. Domingo, by the inſurrection, are eſtimated at 25,000,000l. ſterling.—Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the Grand Seignior has cauſed the famous Baſſa of Ackiſka to be ſtrangled, and his head to be expoſed on the walls of the Seraglio—this Baſſa was a principal inſtigator of the war with Ruſſia.—Orders have been given by the King of the French to form a camp in the ſouth of France.—Fifteen articles of impeachment againſt M. de Leſſart, one of the late French Miniſters, are publiſhed under the Paris head; they relate chiefly to remiſſneſs and inattention in reſpect to the conduct of the Emperor of Germany and the ex-princes, and neglecting and betraying his duties—he is to be impeached and tried.—A new office is created by the King of the French, that of a Director-General of Foreign Affairs; to which M. Bonnecarrere, a boſom friend of Mirabeau, deceaſed, is appointed.—On the 13th March, the French Court went into mourning on account of the death of the Emperor, but only a few ventured to appear publicly therein. The Jacobins had declared publicly, in the coffee-houſes and other places, that all thoſe deſerved to be knocked down who were poſſeſſed of ſo little patriotiſm as to appear in mourning.—The death of the Emperor was conſidered as an event ſo favorable to the revolution, that aſſignats roſe one day 10 per cent. but fell again to their old price.—Accounts from Meſſrs. Fenwick and Co. Bourdeaux, received at Providence, R. I. ſay, that exchange was in favor of aſſignats, and that they had gained from 15 to 20 per cent. with every appearance of a further riſe.—Further accounts to 26th March, ſtate, that the political affairs of France had aſſumed a very pleaſing aſpect ſince the Emperor's death—and that there were 300,000 national troops on the frontiers ready to repel any invaſion.

On the third of April, the ſubject of the Slave-Trade was the order of the day in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons—when Mr. Wilberforce, after a lengthy ſpeech, in committee of the whole, on the injuſtice, cruelty and inhumanity of this commerce, made the following motion :

That it is the opinion of this committee that the ſlave-trade carried on by this country ought to be aboliſhed—and

That the chairman move for leave to bring in a bill to procure its abolition.

After a long debate, the motion was amended to read thus : That it is the opinion of this committee, that the trade in ſlaves between the coaſt of Africa and the Weſt-India iſlands, ſhould be gradually aboliſhed.

The motion, thus amended, was agreed to—ayes 230, noes 85.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Thornton, and others, were in favor of an immediate abolition—the Speaker, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Jenkinſon, and others, for a gradual period to its exiſtence.

Benjamin Weſt, Eſq. is choſen Preſident of the Royal Academicians, in the place of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, deceaſed.

Accounts are received from India to the 28th December, at which time Lord Cornwallis had not taken Seringapatam. Tippoo was advanced ten miles from his capital, and had ſtrongly fortified his camp, which it was hourly expected the allied army would attack.

We ſome time ſince mentioned that there had been an engagement between a French and Engliſh frigate in the Indian ſeas—the French frigate was the RESOLUE, of 32 guns—the Engliſh, the PHENIX, Capt. STRACHAN. The action happened on the 19th November, occaſioned by the Frenchman's oppoſing the Engliſh in their attempt to ſearch ſome French merchantman—after a well fought action, the RESOLUE was taken; ſhe had 25 men killed, and 40 wounded—the PHENIX, ſix killed and 11 wounded. The French frigate was left in Malle Road, her officers and men refuſing to have any more to do with her. —The Engliſh frigate Pandora, is loſt on a reef of rocks off the north end of New Holland.—The Providence, Captain Bligh, ſailed from the Cape of Good Hope for the South Seas. This is the ſhip deſtined to bring the Bread-Fruit-Tree to the Weſt-India iſlands.—India Stock fell 1¼ per cent. in conſequence of the above news brought home by the Thames Frigate.

Paris accounts, via Hamburgh, inform, that a new appointment of Miniſters had taken place. M. Grenice is Keeper of the Seal—M. Roland de la Platierre, of Lyons, Miniſter of the Home Department—M. Claviere, Miniſter of Finance.—The Houſe of Le Normand, of Cadiz, has failed for ten millions, and has involved the Houſe of Lalanne, and ſeveral others.—M. Dumourier, French Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, conſtantly attends the Jacobin Club.

Francis, the new Sovereign of Germany, has adopted the ſyſtem of the Emperor Joſeph—educated in his ſchool, and having imbibed his principles, it is expected he will carry them into execution.—A frigate has arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah, with a cargo of 1,192,904 piaſtres for the King, and 128,359 on private account, &c.—A decree of amneſty has paſſed the National Aſſembly, in behalf of the people of Avignon, concerned in the exceſſes and maſſacres which took place in that city, as mentioned in a former paper—this is repreſented in the Engliſh papers, in an extract of a letter from Paris, as having excited univerſal indignation in that city—ſeveral of the members publiſhed proteſts againſt it.—The foreign accounts vary exceedingly as to the part which Francis the firſt will ultimately take in the affairs of the emigrant princes—the predominant idea is, that he will cultivate a pacific ſyſtem.—The articles under the head of Coblentz are full of flattering repreſentations.—The late change in the Spaniſh Miniſtry, they ſay, is auſpicious to the cauſe of the emigrants, as the new Prime Miniſter, Count D'Aranda, is ſaid to be much attached to the Houſe of Bourbon—whereas Count Florida Blanca was unfriendly to the family compact with France.—The petitions to Parliament for the abolition of the ſlave-trade, were exceedingly numerous, and were received from almoſt all the principal towns in England and Scotland; and for the honor of human nature, and this enlightened æra, it is moſt earneſtly to be wiſhed that this inhuman traffic in BLACK MEN may no longer BLACKEN the character of WHITE MEN.

We can aſſure the public, from good authority, that the Bank of the United States have lately made a Loan to the Government of Five Hundred and Twenty-Three Thouſand, Five Hundred Dollars, at a rate of intereſt of five per cent. per annum, FREE FROM CHARGES, AND REDEEMABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thus do we ſee realized (ſays a correſpondent) much earlier than was ſuppoſed, by a direct loan, in our own country, a reduction of one per cent. in the rate of government intereſt; and we ſee alſo a ſtriking illuſtration of the utility of the inſtitution from which the loan proceeded. This money has been borrowed on anticipation of the extra duties laid during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the meaſures which are in train for the protection of our invaded frontiers. The inſtance is the more intereſting, as in it we find extended to the remoteſt parts of the Union, the benefits of a ſound ſtate of public credit, and of the meaſures by which it has been eſtabliſhed.

By letters from the Weſtern Country, of a late date, we learn that no recent depredations of the Indians have taken place—and that in conſequence of Gen. Wilkinſon's having eſtabliſhed a poſt at Fort St. Clair, a council of the hoſtile tribes has been held; what the reſult was, is not mentioned.

In the Pigou, Captain Loxley, came the following paſſengers :

Mr. Inman, Mr. Freyer, Mr. Lea, Mr. Callanan, and 10 ſteerage paſſengers.

Mr. Penn, and Mr. Andrew Allen, and their families were expected to embark, on board the Caſtle Douglas (of Charleſton) for Philadelphia in a few days after the Pigou ſailed.

Saturday laſt arrived from Cape-Francois the brig Fair Hebe, Captain Feinour, in which veſſel ſeveral ladies and gentlemen came paſſengers, among whom is the Hon. Mr. de la Koute, one of the judges of the iſland of Hiſpaniola.

Captain Macpherſon, of this city, recommends the following method to prevent the roofs of ſhingled Houſes taking fire. Let your ſhingles, when prepared for nailing on the lath, be ſoaked fourteen days in a trough of ſtrong pickle. The ſaline particles will in that time thoroughly pervade every pore of the ſhingles ſo as to render them in a great degree, incombuſtible ; at leaſt, if burning coals are put thereon, they will be extinguiſhed without injuring the ſhingles.

We hear there is a proſpect of the buſineſs of opening the coal-mines on the river *Leheigh*, being ſoon taken up ſeriouſly. A meeting of the preſident and managers of the company, eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, was held in this city on Thurſday laſt, when it was determined that a convocation of the ſtockholders ſhall be held at the State Houſe on Monday, July 2d.

A meeting of ſubſcribers to "the ſeveral Gazettes and newſpapers printed in Philadelphia," is adverti ſed, in the Virginia Gazette of the 19th inſtant, to be held at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21ſt of May, "to take into conſideration *the law of the United States impoſing a tax on the ſaid Gazettes and newſpapers*—A diſcuſſion of this ſubject by the ſaid ſubſcribers, and indeed by the citizens at large, who are invited alſo to this meeting, appears to be more neceſſary at this time, from the alarming conſequences which may ariſe from the want of due information on a number of ſubjects, only to be obtained by a free circulation of that important article, A PUBLIC NEWSPAPER."

Extract of a letter from a houſe of reputation at Cape-Francois, to their friends in this city.

"This iſland is more and more approaching towards its total deſtruction, and in a very ſhort time, if ſome conſiderable forces do not arrive from France, no kind of produce will be procured here."

"I think it certain (ſays Mr. Paine) that if the fleets of England, France, and Holland were confederated, together with ſuch force as the United States of America could throw in, they might propoſe with effect, to Spain, the independence of South-America, and the opening thoſe countries of immenſe extent and wealth to the general commerce of the world, as North America now is. The opening of South America would produce an immenſe field of commerce, and a ready money market for manufactures, which the Eaſtern world does not."

"With how much more glory and advantage (continues he) to itſelf, does a nation act, when it exerts it powers to reſcue the world from bondage, and to create itſelf friends, than when it employs thoſe powers to create ruin, deſolation and miſery. The horrid ſcene that is now acting by the Britiſh government in the Eaſt Indies, is fit only to be told of Goths and Vandals, who, deſtitute of principle, robbed and tortured the world they were incapable of enjoying."

Died, at Woodſtock, State of Rhode-Iſland, the Honorable JOSEPH RUSSELL—aged 60.

Economy is a republican virtue—by the exerciſe of which, liberty has been preſerved, perpetuated and enjoyed, where the ſterility of nature afforded ſcarcely any thing elſe.

Luxury, on the other hand, is the canker of a free ſtate—it vitiates and deſtroys the principles of patriotiſm, by creating a falſe taſte, and ſubſtituting for the virtues on which the public freedom and happineſs muſt ultimately depend for their ſupport, the principles of unbridled licentiouſneſs.

In laſt Wedneſday's Gazette, a new publication, entit'ed, "The Foreſters, an American Tale," was mentioned—The following extract from the work will ſhew the author's manner :—

"It remains only that I give you ſome account of Mr. Lewis. The adventures in his family have been very ſingular. I formerly told you that he feed lawyers to plead the cauſe of the foreſters.* Theſe ſubtile practitioners ſoon found that the ſame arguments which they were obliged to uſe in favor of the foreſters, would apply with equal propriety to the caſe of Mr. Lewis's own family. He had long been a widower, and the family was governed by a ſucceſſion of kept miſtreſſes, who minded only their pleaſures and the enriching of their own relations and dependants. The tenants were abuſed, the manſion houſe was dirty and out of repair, and though the rents were paid into the hands of the ſteward, yet much oppreſſion and embezzlement, and little economy, were the conſtant topics of complaint.

"After the alteration, produced by the aſſiſtance of Lewis's lawyers in the foreſt, they began to think it was high time to do ſomething of the ſame kind at home. The only peaceable remedy which they could imagine, was to perſuade Mr. Lewis to marry a reputable woman, who would be agreeable to the family. After much argument he was at length brought to ſee the neceſſity of the caſe; and to prevent a lawſuit, with which they threatened him, he conſented to take the wife† which they recommended. She is a lady of good ſenſe and polite manners, and treats him with the greateſt deference and propriety. She has had the manſion thoroughly repaired, the floors and windows cleaned, and the walls whitewaſhed, and is not afraid to let her inmoſt apartments be viſited by the ſun and air. The building is now commodious, wholeſome, and pleaſant, and the dirty dog kennel,‡ which ſtood near the door, is demoliſhed.

"It is ſuſpected by ſome that Lewis ſtill has a hankering after his old connexions, but he profeſſes love to his new wife in the ſtrongeſt terms imaginable. His caſt-off miſtreſs has had the audacity to inult the newly married lady, and tell her that ſhe has no buſineſs to occupy *her* apartments; that all Mr. Lewis's profeſſions are inſincere, and that *ſhe* ſtill poſſeſſes his heart. If theſe ladies ſhould go to pulling caps, Mr. Lewis will be in a critical ſituation, as indeed every man is when two women are contending for him. It is ſaid that ſome of the neighbouring gentlemen, who prefer concubinage to matrimony, have taken the part of the late miſtreſs, and inſiſt on her reſtoration to bed and board; but how this matter will terminate can be decided only by futurity.

"He has alſo been very unfortunate in ſome of his diſtant plantations and factories. His black cattle have caught the horn diſtemper; ſome of his farm houſes have been burnt, and it is thought that ſeveral years will intervene before his affairs will be ſet to rights.

* *Americans.* † *The National Conſtitution.* ‡ *Baſtile.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Pigou,	Loxley,	London,
Patſey Rutledge,	M'Pherſon,	Hamburgh,
Barque Cæſar,	Thompſon,	Liſbon,
Brig Hope,	Lee,	Jamaica,
Hetty,	Clouſer,	St. Euſtatia,
Molly,	Coppinger,	Port-au-Prince,

At New-York, on Sunday laſt, the Britiſh Packet for March.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/6
3 per Cents,	13/4
Deferred,	13/9
Indents,	13/4
Final Settlements,	18/6

Half ſhares Bank U. S. 52 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America, 15 ditto.

☞ *This number completes the Third Volume of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES ; *in which the publication of the* LAWS, *&c. paſſed at the late ſeſſion of Congreſs, is finiſhed.—An index will be prepared as ſoon as poſſible.*

Subſcribers for this Gazette in New-York, are requeſted to pay any arrearages due on their ſubſcriptions, to Meſſrs. P. WETMORE *and Brothers, No. 9 Burling Slip—with whom, thoſe who may ſee proper to continue Cuſtomers, will pleaſe to renew their Subſcriptions. The Papers to be ſent by Poſt.*

THIS DAY are publiſhed by ANDREW BROWN, *and ſold by the principal Bookſellers in the city of Philadelphia,*

THE

L A W S

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS:

COLLATED WITH, AND CORRECTED BY THE ORIGINAL ROLLS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Price One Quarter of a Dollar.

THE ACTS of this ſeſſion, agreeably to the plan of this edition of the laws of the United States, will be conſidered as the FIRST PART of the SECOND VOLUME; ſo that the acts of each Congreſs (the duration of which is limited by the conſtitution to the term of two years) will be compriſed in one volume.

To the acts of this ſeſſion will be annexed the ratifications of the amendments to the Conſtitution ; the confederation between the United States and the Delaware nation of Indians ; the treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatimi and Sac Nations; the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation ; and the armiſtice, declaring a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the United States and Great-Britain : Theſe, with thoſe in the firſt volume of the laws are all the exiſting treaties.

A copious index will accompany the ſecond volume—when completed, at the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

"As it is deſirable that copies of the laws ſhould be ſo multiplied throughout the States, and in ſuch cheap forms, as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them," it has been thought adviſeable, in this addition, to omit the ſignatures of the Preſident of the United States, the Prelident of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. Their ſignatures would have increaſed the ſize of the volume, and conſequently have rendered it more expenſive, without adding to its uſefulneſs or authenticity, inaſmuch as the Secretary of State's certificate is to be prefixed to the volume.

This edition of the Laws of the United States is alſo to be Sold by Meſſrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boſton ; John Carter, Eſq. Providence, Rhode-Iſland ; Meſſrs. Hudſon and Goodwin, Hartford ; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York ; Meſſrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore ; Auguſtine Davis, Eſq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton, South-Carolina.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

MAY 30.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

	ANCHORS pr.lb.	7c	8c
	Allum, Engliſh, pr.c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	
	Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d	100d
	——Pearl,	137d	140d
	Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Brandy, common,	1d 26c	
	——Cogniac	1d 65c	
	Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c	40d
	Bricks, pr. M.	4d	5d
	Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 80c	2d
	Ditto, pilot	3d	67c
	Ditto, ſmall water	36c	40c
	Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d	40c
	—— pr. bbl.	4d	67c
BOARDS	Oak pr. M feet,	9d	10d
	Merch. pine	16d	17d
	Sap, do.	8d 50c	9d
	——N. Eng.	11d	
	Cedar	14d	
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add	1d 33c	*pr. M.*
	Brimſtone rolls pr. cwt.	3d 33c	
	Beef, Boſton	8d	
	—— Country	6d	7d
	Butter pr. lb.	16c	
	——in kegs	10c	12c
CANDLES	Sper. pr. lb.	43c	
	Wax	53c	56c
	Myrtle Wax	13c	
	Mould, tallow	11c	
	Dipped	10c	
	Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c	
	—— Country	8c	10c
	Chocolate	17c	18c
	Cinnamon	2d 40c	2d 67c
	Cloves	1d 33c	
	Coal pr. buſhel	20c	22c
	Cocoa pr. cwt.	14d	33c
	Coffee pr. lb.	20c	
	Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	
	Cordage	7d 67c	8d
	Cotton pr. lb.	30c	42c
	Currants	13c	
	Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c	
	——Ravens	8d 93c	9d 67c
	Feathers pr. lb.	40c	44c
	Flax	10c	
	Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c	90c
	Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	4d 80c	5d
	——Common,	4d	58c
	——Bur middlings, beſt	4d	
	——Meal, Indian	2d	67c
	——ditto Rye,	3d	
	——Ship-ſtuff pr. cw.	1d	
	Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d	
	Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,	4d	4d 33c
	Do. pr. gall.	80c	
	Glue, pr. cwt.	20d	21d 33c
	Ginger, whiterace	7d	
	Ditto, common	7d	
	Ditto, ground pr. lb.	8c	
	Ginſeng,	20c	24c
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, fine glazed	4d	
GRAIN	Wheat pr. buſh	95c	1d
	Rye	50c	54c
	Oats	26c	
	Indian corn	44c	
	Barley	90c	
	——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c	
	Buckwheat per buſh.	40c	
	Hemp, ſo. pr. ton,	120d	146. 67c
	American, pr. lb.	4c	5c
	Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d 67c	
	Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c	11c
	Hops	27c	
	Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d	
	Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
	——Carolina	40c	1d
	Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d	33c
IRON	Caſtings pr. cwt.	3d	47c
	Bar pr. ton,	82d	67c
	Pig	24d	26d 67c
	Sheet	173d	33c
	Nail rods	96d	
	Junk, pr. cwt.	4d	5d
	Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c	10c
	Lead in pigs pr.c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
	——in bars	7d	
	Lead, white	10d	10d 67c
	——red	6d 40c	6d 67c
	Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c	17c 20c
	Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c	6d
	Logwood	24d	
	Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
	Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d	
	——ſecond quality	6d	67c
	Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c	20c
	Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c	2d
	Maſt ſpars	33c	67c
	Molaſſes pr. gall.	44c	50c
	Muſtard per. lb.	87c	
	Mahogany pr. foot,	10c	
	Nails, 10d 12d and 20d	——	10c
	Nutmegs pr. lb.	7d	8d
OIL	Linſeed, pr. gall.	50c	54c
	Olive	87c	
	Ditto pr. caſe,	2d	50c
	Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box		10d
	—baſkets 12 bottles	5d	
	Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c	
	Train	24c	27c
	Whale	22c	28c
	Porter pr. caſk,	5d	33c
	——London, pr. doz.	1d	60c
	Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c	1d 60c
	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c	2d
	Pork, Burlington,	11d	11d 67c
	——Lower county	10d	
	——Carolina	9d	
	Peas, Albany pr. buſh.	73c	
	Pepper, pr. lb.	50c	
	Pimento	16c	
	Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d	
	Ditto pr. jar	3d	
	Ditto pr. box	4d	
	Rice pr. cwt.	2d	67c
	Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c	2d 67c
RUM	Jamaica pr. gall.	112c	
	Antigua	100c	
	Windward	86c	90c
	Barbadoes	77c	
	Country, N. E.	67c	
	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
	Saſſafras pr. ton	6d	8d
	Shot	140d	
STEEL	German pr. lb.	9c	
	Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	10d	
	American pr. ton	113d	33c
	Crowley's pr. fag	10d	67c
	Snake root pr. lb.	20c	42c
	Soap, Brown	6c	
	——White	8c	
	——Caſtile	11c	
	Starch	7c	
	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d	60c
	Spermaceti, refined,	48c	
	Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1, per yard,	28c	
	——Boſton, No. I.	30c	
	—— No. II.	29c	
	——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	12d	
SUGAR	Lump, pr. lb	22c	
	Loaf, ſingle refined	25c	
	Ditto, double do.	36c	
	Havannah, white	17c	18c
	Ditto, brown,	15c	
	Muſco. pr. cwt.	14d	16d 33c
	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c	37c
SALT	Allum pr. buſh.	24c	27c
	Liverpool	29c	
	Cadiz	23c	24c
	Liſbon	25c	27c
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d	13d 33
	Do. L O.	15d 33c	16d 67c
	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c	40c
	Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
	Do. long dreſſed	12d	13d 33c
	Scantling, heart,	23d	33c
	——Sap	8d	8d 67c
STAVES	Pipe pr. 1000	29d	
	W. O. hogſhead	19d	33c
	R. O. do.	19d	50c
	Leogan	21d	33c
	Barrel	10d	
	Heading	26d	67c
SKINS	Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d	67c
	Minks	20c	40c
	Fox, grey	40c	80c
	——red	1d	20c
	Martins	24c	1d
	Fiſhers	33c	67c
	Bears		3d
	Racoons	27c	60c
	Muſk-rats	11c	20c
	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
	Deer, in hair	20c	30c
	Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d	
	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. beſt	3d 60c	73c
	——inferior	2d 67c	3d
	——old	4d	67c
	Rappahannock	2d 50c	3d
	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c	8d
	Dark	2d	40c
	Long-leaf	2d	40c
	Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d	93c
	Carolina, new	2d 7c	3d
	——old	do.	
TEAS	Hyſon pr. lb.	93c	1d 28c
	Hyſon ſkin,	53c	67c
	Souchong,	50c	93c
	Congo,	43c	50c
	Bohea,	30c	34c
	Tallow, refined	9c	
	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
	Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c	53c
	Vermillion	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Varniſh,	33c	37c
WINE	Madeira, pr. p.	106d	200d
	Liſbon	96d	100d
	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c	60c
	Fayal	44c	49c
	Port pr. p.	106d 67c	120d
	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d	6d
	Claret	4d	6d
	Sherry pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
	Malaga	77c	80c
	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c	27c
	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,		
90 days	½	pr.ct. under par.
60 days		par.
30 days	½	pr.ct. above par.
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,		37½c
90 days		36½c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,		4d 44c
France, 60 days		80c

☞ *By the Poſt-Office Act, after the firſt of June next, newſpapers ſent by the mail are ſubject to poſtage of* one cent *each paper, for* 100 *miles carriage, or leſs—and for all diſtances more than an hundred miles,* one cent and an half *each paper. The poſtage to be paid by the Subſcribers,* at the office where the papers are delivered.——*As it is optional with Subſcribers to receive their papers through the medium of the Poſt-Office, or to contract with the ſtage Proprietors, the patrons of this Gazette, will pleaſe to ſignify through what medium they will chuſe to receive their papers.*

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported—— And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choich firſt quality BEEF, do.

Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (epg')

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

APRIL 2', 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, or which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the ſats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neſhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets. not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and encloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Elizabeth-Town, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finiſhed in the very beſt manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and ſtocked with a good aſſortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Eſq. in New-York, or the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

May 2, 1792. (12w3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

☞ WANTED, the Firſt Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptiſt) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that tranſfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which tranſfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the tranſfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a tranſfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident & Directors, JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of ſattin breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, ſulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.——Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Repreſentatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.—Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. [illegible] and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotswood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*